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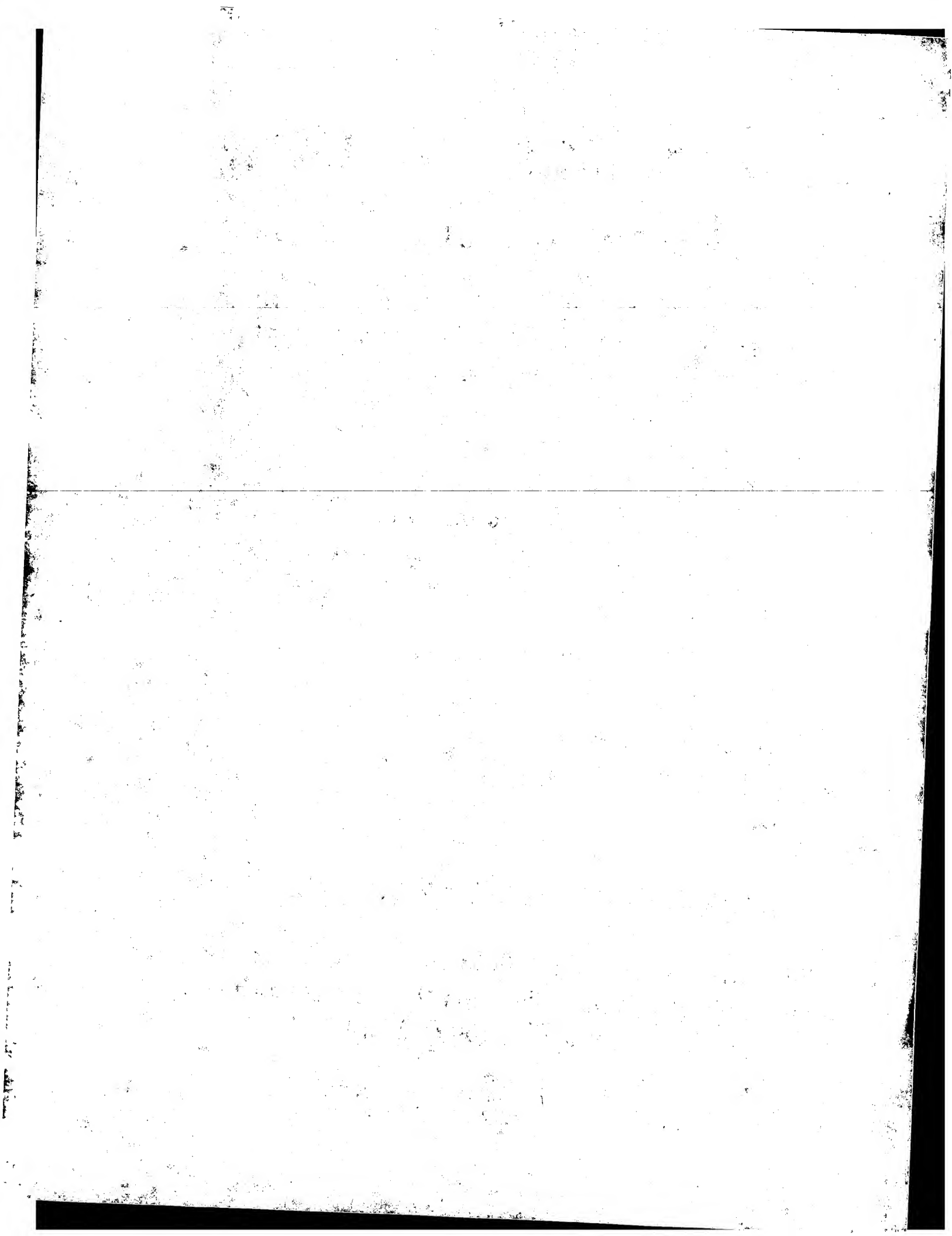
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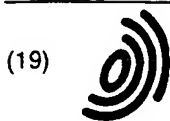
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**EP 0 509 708 B1**

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(54) **Surface crosslinked and surfactant coated absorbent resin particles and method of preparation**

Oberflächlich vernetzte und oberflächenaktiv beschichtete absorbierende Harzpartikel und Methode zu ihrer Herstellung

Particules de résine absorbante ayant une surface réticulée et revêtues de tensio-actif et procédé de préparation

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**EP 0 509 708 B1**

## Description

This invention relates to surface crosslinked and surfactant coated water-absorbent resin particles. It further relates to an improved method for preparing surface crosslinked and surfactant coated water absorbent resin particles. In another embodiment, the invention relates to absorbent structures incorporating the absorbent resin particles of this invention.

Water absorbent resin particles (also referred to as superabsorbent polymers) are primarily used in personal care products to absorb body fluids, for example baby diapers, adult incontinence products, feminine hygiene products, and the like. In this application, the absorbent resin particles are incorporated into absorbent structures, for example synthetic and natural fiber or paper based woven and nonwoven structures, and toughened masses of fibers, such as fluff pads. The materials used in such structures can instantaneously absorb aqueous fluids and distribute them over the whole absorbent structure, in the case of fiber based materials by capillary forces. The structures, in the absence of water-absorbent resin particles, have limited absorption capacity, and are very bulky due to the large amount of material needed to provide acceptable absorption capacity. Further, the absorbent structures do not retain fluid under pressure. A means for improving the absorbency characteristics is to incorporate in the absorbent structures water absorbent resin particles which imbibe fluid to form a swollen hydrogel material, see US Patent 4,610,678. This hydrogel serves to retain the absorbed fluid even under pressure and gives the absorbent structure a "dry feel" even when wetted. In order to reduce the bulk of absorbent structures containing water absorbent resin particles, large volumes of the absorbent structure material can be replaced with small volumes of absorbent resin particles. The absorbent resin particles must quickly absorb fluids and retain such fluids to prevent leakage.

Water-absorbing resins known in the art include carboxyl-containing resins selected from the group consisting of a hydrolyzate of a starch-acrylonitrile graft polymer, a partially neutralized product of a starch-acrylic acid graft polymer, a saponification product of a vinyl acetate-acrylic ester copolymer, a hydrolyzate of an acrylonitrile copolymer, a crosslinked product of a hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer, a hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer, a crosslinked product of a hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer, a partially neutralized product of polyacrylic acid, and a crosslinked product of partially neutralized polyacrylic acid. These water-absorbing resins are well known in the art. For example, the hydrolyzate of a starch-acrylonitrile graft polymer is disclosed in US Patent 3,661,815; the neutralization product of a starch-acrylonitrile acid graft polymer is disclosed in US Patent 4,076,663; the saponification product of a vinyl acetate-acrylic ester copolymer is disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 14689/1977; the hydrolyzate of an acrylonitrile copolymer and the hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer are disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication 15959/1978; the crosslinked products of these hydrolyzates and a self-curable poly(sodium acrylate) obtained by inverse phase suspension polymerization are disclosed in US Patent 4,093,776; and the crosslinked product of partially neutralized polyacrylic acid is disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication 84304/1980.

Japanese Laid-Open Publication 84632/1981 discloses an absorption agent consisting of a crosslinked poly(alkali metal acrylate) material obtained from (A) 0.01-10 parts by weight of a water-soluble and/or water dispersible surfactant (B) 0.005-20 parts by weight of a water soluble polyvalent alcohol per 100 parts by weight of (C) an acrylate salt based polymer composed from 10-40 % by mole of acrylic acid and 60-90 % by mole of acrylic acid alkali metal salt where the said acrylate salt based polymer (C) is solution polymerized in an aqueous solution at a concentration of at least 30 % by weight to form a gel like water containing polymer which is subsequently heated and dried.

In conventional water-absorbent resins increasing the water-absorption capacity results in an increase in the fraction of water-soluble polymer present. At the same time the gel strength of the swollen gel, its absorption capacity under pressure and absorption speed is reduced. The water absorbent resin tends to agglomerate upon wetting, and such agglomeration results in a reduction of its absorption capacity. In absorbent structures containing such water absorbent resins, when agglomeration occurs after wetting gel blockage can result which prevents transport of fluids within the absorbent structure. This is a particular problem when a large fraction of the absorbent structure is replaced with water absorbent resin particles to prepare a thin absorbent device.

Several approaches are known for improving the absorption characteristics of aqueous fluid absorbent resins. Several focus on polymer post treatment, more specifically polymer surface modification, i.e. post surface crosslinking. EP 0,248,963 describes a process of polymer post treatment by which the surface of a water-absorbent resin is treated with polyquaternary amines to increase the absorption rate significantly and the adsorption under load (AUL) by 10 %. In this process the polyquaternary amines are applied as solutions in methanol. A separate blending operation is required to evenly distribute the polyquaternary amine evenly throughout the resin.

EP 0,248,437 describes a process for polymer surface post crosslinking in which an aqueous solution of a water soluble peroxide radical initiator is sprayed onto the surface of the water absorbent resin particles and the coated particles are heated. Additional surface crosslinking is claimed leading to a product of improved water absorbency and water absorption rate. It is disclosed that the uniformity of penetration of the aqueous solution into the surface of the absorbent polymer may be improved in this process by use of a water soluble organic solvent such as methanol. A

problem with this process is that high levels of peroxide radical initiators discolor partly neutralized polyacrylic acid and increase the low molecular weight water soluble fraction of this product if it is subjected to heat.

A process is disclosed in DE 3,713,601 A1, in which surface crosslinking is obtained by the addition of a crosslinker of glycidyl- or polyglycidyl compounds. These crosslinking agents irritate the human skin, and may be harmful to human health.

A polymer post-treatment process is disclosed in GB 2,119,384, (DE 3,523,617 A1) in which improvement of product properties is claimed by mixing absorbent resin powder with crosslinkers, preferably polyalcohols, like glycerol, a solvent and water, and heating this mixture to temperatures in the range of 90-300°C. It is claimed that this post treatment reduces the agglomeration of the absorbent resin when wetted, increases its speed of water absorption and water retention, improves the flowability and reduces the dust. This process has some disadvantages. Traces of water are quickly absorbed by superabsorbent polymers, rendering it difficult to mix additives which are applied as an aqueous solution, with the dry, powdered superabsorbent. Addition of an aqueous solution to the polymer powder results in particle agglomeration, and when the agglomerated particles are subjected to heat, they form hard clusters which make additional processing such as breaking and screening necessary. It is disclosed in the reference that if the polyalcohols are added without a solvent, good distribution is not possible. The polymer coating formulation therefore preferably contains a hydrophilic organic solvent, e.g. methanol. The use of an organic solvent is not desirable due to its processability and its negative impact to the environment.

GB-A-2,162,525 discloses the addition of finely divided silica to the crosslinked adsorbent resin particles as described in GB-A-2,119,384, to prevent agglomeration of the resin particles.

It would be desirable to provide water adsorbent resin particles which have high absorption capacity, low extractables, i.e. water-soluble polymer fraction, and high toughness or gel modulus. Also desirable are water absorbent resin particles which have a low tendency to agglomerate. What is further needed is a process for the preparation of such particles, which is environmentally friendly. It is also desirable that such particles and processes do not employ the use of materials which may be irritating, or which may be harmful to human health.

The invention provides surface crosslinked particles of water absorbing resin comprising a carboxyl containing water-absorbent resin; characterised in that the carboxyl containing water-absorbent resin is crosslinked at or near the particle surface by a nonionic surfactant which has two or more hydroxy moieties which are capable of reacting with the carboxyl moieties of the water-absorbent resin, and which has an HLB of from 3 to 10, and wherein the particles have coated and bound on the surface the said nonionic surfactant. The particles optionally also comprise a polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant capable of reacting with the carboxyl moieties of the water-absorbent resin.

In another embodiment, the invention is a process for the preparation of surface crosslinked water-absorbent resins which comprise:

A. contacting particles of a hydrogel of the water-absorbent resin with a composition comprising the nonionic surfactant mentioned above, optionally water, optionally an additional polyhydroxy compound and optionally a water miscible polar solvent, under conditions such that the nonionic surfactant and the polyhydroxy compound if present, coat the absorbent resin particles without substantial penetration into the interior of the absorbent resin particles;

B. drying the mixture of the hydrogel of the water-absorbent resins, and the composition containing the nonionic surfactant, under conditions such that the water, and optional solvent if present, are substantially removed, and the nonionic surfactant and additional (if present) polyhydroxy compound do not significantly react with the carboxyl moieties of the water-absorbent resin;

C. optionally, reducing the particle size of the dried coated water-absorbent resin by mechanical means; and,

D) heating the coated water-absorbent resin under conditions such that the nonionic surfactant and polyhydroxy compound (if present) react with the carboxy moieties of the water-absorbent resin so as to crosslink the surface of the water-absorbent resin particles.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is a water-absorbent structure comprising a synthetic or natural fiber or paper based woven or nonwoven carrier structure and surface crosslinked and surfactant coated water-absorbent resin particles of this invention.

The water-absorbent resin particles of this invention demonstrate high absorption capacities while having low extractable fractions, a high absorbent particle gel toughness, and demonstrate a reduced tendency to agglomerate when wetted. The process for the preparation of the water-absorbent resin particles does not require the presence of organic solvents. Further, the water absorbent resin particles do not require the use of or presence of materials which

may be irritating to human skin, or which may be harmful to human health. During processing the water-absorbent particles do not form large agglomerates which require extra and costly processing.

Generally, water absorbent resin particles are prepared by a well-known processes. The monomers from which the polymers prepared are polymerized in aqueous solution. Certain additives, such as crosslinking agents and surfactants, may be incorporated into the monomer mixture, which is polymerized. Processes for polymerizing such monomers, thereby forming the polymers from which water absorbent resin particles are derived are described in the patents and patent applications described hereinbefore. The product of the polymerization process is a hydrogel which is a water-swollen form of the polymer. Generally, this hydrogel is subjected to mechanical means of reducing the particle size to granulate the hydrogel. Thereafter, the hydrogel is dried to remove the water. The particles then can be subjected to further mechanical means of particle size reduction and classification including chopping, grinding and sieving. In those embodiments described hereinbefore wherein a crosslinking agent was added after polymerization, the crosslinking agents are then subjected to conditions under which the crosslinking agents react with a portion of the water-absorbent polymer so as to crosslink the surface of the particles.

Hydrogel as used herein refers to water swollen absorbent resin particles. In preferred embodiments such hydrogels comprise 15 to 90 % by weight water absorbent polymer, with the remainder comprising water. In a more preferred embodiment the hydrogel comprises 30 to 45 % water absorbent polymer.

Surface crosslinked refers herein to absorbent resin polymer particles which are contacted with the crosslinking agent after completion of polymerization under conditions such that the particles are coated at or near the surface and the particles are exposed to conditions such that the crosslinker react with carboxyl groups at or near the surface of the particle to crosslink the water absorbent resin.

Water-absorbent polymers useful in this invention are water-absorbent polymers which contain carboxyl moieties. Among preferred carboxyl containing water absorbent polymers are hydrolyzates of starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymers, partially neutralized products of a starch-acrylic acid graft copolymers, saponification products of vinyl acetate acrylic ester copolymers, hydrolyzates of acrylonitrile copolymers, crosslinked products of hydrolyzates of acrylonitrile copolymers, hydrolyzates of acrylamide copolymers, crosslinked products of partially neutralized polyacrylic acids, partially neutralized products of polyacrylic acids and crosslinked products of partially neutralized polyacrylic acids.

Especially preferred are alkali metal acrylate-type polymers obtained by copolymerizing 100 parts of an acrylic acid-type monomer composed of 1 to 50 mole % of acrylic acid and 50 to 99 mole % of an alkali metal acrylate and 0 to 5 percent by weight of a crosslinkable monomer in aqueous solution in a monomer concentration of at least 20 % by weight. In another preferred embodiment the alkali metal acrylate-type polymers are obtained by polymerizing acrylic acid and post neutralizing the polymer with an alkali metal base.

There is no limitation to the amount of the carboxyl groups of the water-absorbing resin. Preferably, at least 0.01 equivalent of carboxyl groups are present per 100g of the water-absorbent resin. In the case of the partially neutralized polyacrylic acid, the proportion of the unneutralized portion is preferably 1 to 50 mole %.

The nonionic surfactant is preferably a sorbitan fatty acid ester or a polyoxyethylenelanolin derivative. The optional further polyhydroxy compound which is used as a crosslinking agent is a compound which contains at least two hydroxyl groups which are capable or readily reacting with the carboxyl groups of the water-absorbent resin, and which is capable of being dispersed over the surface of a water-absorbent resin particle. Preferably, the polyhydroxy compound used in this invention is selected from the group consisting of glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, glycerol, polyglycerol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, polypropylene glycols, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, propane diol butane diol, hydroxy terminated oxyethylene-oxypropylene block copolymers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, sorbitol, mannitol, sugars, sugar derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitol derivatives, and the like. More preferred polyhydroxy compounds include diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, glycerol, propylene glycol, trimethylol propane, pentaerythritol, and sorbitol. Even more preferred are sorbitol and glycerol.

The amount of polyhydroxy hydrocarbon applied to the surface of the adsorbent resin particle is that amount which significantly improves its gel strength as evidenced by an increased absorption under low (AUL) and which does not significantly reduce the absorptive capacity of the resin once the crosslinking has occurred. Preferably the amount of polyhydroxy compound is from 0.01 to 10 parts per hundred parts by weight of water-absorbent resin. More preferably from 0.1 to 1.0 parts of polyhydroxy compound per 100 parts of water-absorbent resin are used, with from 0.1 to 0.3 parts of polyhydroxy compound per hundred parts of water-absorbent resin being most preferred.

The surfactants which are coated on the surface of, and bound to the surface of the water-adsorbent resin particles are nonionic surfactants having an HLB in the range of 3 to 10 and which are dispersible in water. Preferable surfactants include those selected from the group of sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, glycerol or polyglycerol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkylphenol ethers, polyoxyethylene acyl esters and sucrose fatty acid esters or modified surface active polyesters. More preferred surfactants are polyethoxylated sorbitol lanolin derivatives, for example a surfactant available from ICI under the Tradename G1425. A

sufficient amount of surfactant is used to facilitate a homogeneous distribution of the crosslinking agent on the surface of the gel particles, to improve the processability of the gel by reducing its stickiness, to reduce the tendency of the dried powder to agglomerate when exposed to humid air or water, and to bind fine dust of the water-absorbent resin.

The surfactant is coated onto the surface and bound to the surface via chemical interaction. The amount of surfactant used is preferably from 0.01 to 2 parts per hundred parts by weight of water-absorbent resin. More preferably from 0.075 to 0.5 parts per hundred parts by weight of water-absorbent resin.

The nonionic surfactant having an HLB of 3 to 10 which has two or more hydroxy (polyhydroxy containing surfactant) moieties which are capable of reacting with carboxyl moieties is used both as the polyhydroxy compound and the surfactant. In such a case the hydrogel need only be contacted with such a surfactant and the remainder of the process steps can be carried out. In one aspect the use of such a surfactant is advantageous as it would not migrate into the pores of the hydrogel thus allowing crosslinking at the surface only.

In order to contact the nonionic surfactant and the optional polyhydroxy compound with the hydrogel of water-absorbent resin, a composition of surfactant and optimal polyhydroxy compound, or a composition containing the nonionic surfactant is prepared. The coating composition may comprise the polyhydroxy compound and the nonionic surfactant, or the nonionic surfactant only. The composition is preferably water-based, and polar organic solvents which are miscible with water may additionally be used. Preferred cosolvents are lower alkanols. Such solutions can contain up to 99 % water, or water and solvent, so as to reduce the coating formulation viscosity. The relative amounts of solvents, surfactants and polyhydroxy compound are chosen such that the composition can readily disperse over the absorbent particles to be coated, and to provide a sufficient amount of nonionic surfactant and optional polyhydroxy compound, or nonionic surfactant, to coat the surface of the water-absorbent particles. Preferably, the composition contains from 0 to 99 % by weight water, more preferably from 20 to 80 % by weight water. Preferably the solution contains from 0 to 99 % by weight organic solvent, more preferably from 0 to 50 % by weight organic solvent, and most preferably no organic solvent is used. The amount of nonionic surfactant is preferably from 0.1 to 99.5 % by weight, and most preferably from 5 to 40 % by weight. The amount of polyhydroxy compound is preferably from 0.1 to 99.5 % by weight, and most preferably from 10 to 50 % by weight.

A sufficient amount of the composition containing the polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, is contacted with the water-absorbent resin hydrogel particles to coat a sufficient amount of polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, on the particles to achieve the desired goals described herein. Preferably from 50 to 99.98 parts by weight of water-absorbent resin are contacted with from 0.02 parts to 50 parts of the composition, and more preferably from 95 to 99.8 parts of resin from 0.2 to 5 parts of the composition.

In order to prepare the absorbent resin particles of the invention, the absorbent resin in the hydrogel form is contacted with a composition of nonionic surfactant and polyhydroxy compound, or nonionic surfactant. The hydrogel is preferably in granular form, with particle sizes of 2 cm or less being more preferred. The amount of solution used should be that which is sufficient to provide a coating of polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or the nonionic surfactant, on the absorbent resin particles such that the hereinbefore described aims of the invention are achieved, in particular, high absorption under load, with low extractables, and high absorptive capacity. Further, such coated particles should have processability in the wet and dry form. The absorptive resin hydrogels and coating composition should be contacted under conditions such that the particles can be coated with the nonionic surfactant and polyhydroxy compound, or nonionic surfactant, but such that the polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, do not significantly diffuse into the internal structure of the water-absorbent resin particle. It is preferable that such contacting should be conducted with some form of mixing, such that adequate distribution of the polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, on the water-absorbent resin particles can be achieved. Moderate stirring, shaking or even a short distance of conveying in a screw-conveyer is sufficient for such adequate distribution of the solution over the gel particles of the water-absorbent resin, particularly if the hydrogel particles of the water-absorbent resin is at elevated temperatures. The contact time of the solution and the hydrogel particles of the water-absorbent resin should be sufficient to coat the particles with the polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant, or nonionic surfactant, but not so long as to allow diffusion of the polyhydroxy compound into the pores or internal structure of the water-absorbent resin particles. Preferably such contact time is from 5 seconds to 10 minutes, preferably from 20 seconds to 60 seconds. The temperature of contacting can be any temperature at which the polyhydroxy compound or nonionic surfactant does not significantly react with the carboxyl moieties of the absorbent resin polymer. Preferably such temperatures are from 20°C to 100°C, more preferably from 40°C to 70°C. It should be noted that elevated temperatures, i.e. those temperatures above ambient (20°C) improve the speed of coating of the water-absorbent resin particles.

After coating of the water-absorbent resin hydrogel particles, the particles may be optionally subjected to further mechanical particle size reduction. The size of the gel particles after mechanical particle size reduction should be such that homogeneous drying of the particles can occur.

Thereafter, the water-absorbent resin hydrogel particles are subjected to conditions to remove the water and optional solvent. This drying process is used to remove substantially all of the water and optional solvent, such that the

water-absorbent resin particles can be further processed, packaged, and incorporated into absorbent structures. The temperature at which the drying takes place is a temperature high enough such that the water, and optional solvent, is removed in a reasonable time period, yet not so high so that the polyhydroxy compound or nonionic surfactant coated on the water absorbent resin particles reacts with the carboxyl moieties of the water-absorbent resin before water is removed. Preferably, the temperature of the water absorbent resin particles during drying is 170°C or less. Preferably, the temperature during drying is 100°C or more, and more preferably 150°C or more. The drying time should be sufficient to remove substantially all of the water and optional solvent. Preferably, a minimum time is 10 minutes or greater, with 15 minutes or greater being preferred. In a preferred embodiment, drying is performed under conditions such that water, and optional solvent, volatilizing away from the absorbent resin particles is removed. This can be performed by the use of vacuum techniques or by passing inert gases or air over or through the layers of water-absorbent resin particles. In a preferred embodiment, the drying occurs in dryers in which heated air is blown through or over layers of the water-absorbent resin particles. Preferred dryers are fluidized beds or belt dryers. Alternatively a drum dryer may be used.

In a preferred embodiment, the coated water-absorbent resin particles are then subjected to mechanical particle reduction means. Such means can include chopping, cutting and/or grinding. The object is to reduce the particle size of the water-absorbent resin particles to a particle size acceptable in the ultimate end use. In a preferred mode, the absorbent resin particles are first chopped, and then ground. In a preferred embodiment, the particle size is less than 2 mm and more preferably 0.8 mm or below. Preferably the particles have a size of 0.02 mm or greater, more preferably 0.05 mm or greater and more preferably 0.1 or greater. A significant advantage inherent in the presence of the nonionic surfactant, is that it allows the dispersion of the polyhydroxy compound over the entire surface of the water absorbent resin particles after the particles undergo mechanical particle size reduction. This facilitates the production of water-absorbent resin particles which are uniformly crosslinked.

After drying and particle size reduction, the water-absorbent resin particles are then subjected to conditions such that the optional polyhydroxy compound and nonionic surfactant coated on the surface of the particles reacts with the carboxyl groups of the water absorbent resin so as to crosslink the water-absorbent resin particles at or near the surface of the particle. Conditions for such crosslinking are such that crosslinking occurs without adversely affecting the water-absorbent resin and its properties. The coated water-absorbent resin particles is preferably heated to a temperature 150°C or above, more preferably 170°C or above, and most preferably to 175°C or above to crosslink the surface of the absorbent particles. The temperature should not be so high as to cause the absorbent resin polymer to degrade. Preferably the temperature is 240°C or below, more preferably 210°C or below, and most preferably 190°C or below. The time period for this exposure to elevated temperatures should be sufficient for the optional polyhydroxy compounds and polyhydroxy surfactant present at or near the surface of the absorbent resin to react with carboxyl groups. Preferably, at least 5 minutes exposure and most preferably at least 15 minutes exposure is used. If the exposure time is too long it becomes uneconomical and risk is run that the absorbent resin may be damaged. Preferably the maximum time of heating is 75 minutes or less, preferably 60 minutes or less. Preferably this crosslinking is performed in air, and more preferably in the presence of flowing air, such as in a fluidized bed reactor or a plate dryer.

It is important to recognize that the extent of crosslinking of the water-absorbent resin particles significantly affects the properties of the ultimate absorbent resin. If the crosslinking is too high the absorptive capacity of the resin significantly drops. If there is little or no crosslinking, the toughness of the gel is significantly reduced, and therefore its ability to stand up under load and retain absorbed material under load is significantly reduced.

During drying or surface crosslinking the water absorbent resin particles may form agglomerates. Thus, after crosslinking the water absorbent resin particles may be subjected to mechanical means for breaking up the agglomerates. Such means can involve grinding, chopping, cutting or the like.

As there is balance of the absorptive capacity and soluble polymer fraction against the toughness and absorption under load, it is the objective of this invention to maximize the absorption under load and minimize the soluble polymer fraction, i.e. extractables. One measure, is to examine the relative ratio of the absorption under load to the percent extractables. The higher this number is, the more more successful the invention is in maximizing the properties of the water-absorbent resin. Preferably, this ratio is 2 or greater, more preferably 3 or greater, and most preferably 4 or greater. It is also preferred that the resins have an absorption under load of 15 g/g or greater, more preferably 28 g/g or greater. It is further preferable that the resins have a percent extractables level of 18 or less, more preferably 14 or less, and most preferably 10 or less.

The crosslinked surfactant coated water-absorbent resin particles of this invention can be used in any use wherein absorption and binding of aqueous based fluids is desired. In a preferred embodiment, the absorbent resin particles of this invention are mixed into or attached to a structure of absorbent material such as synthetic or natural fibers or paper based woven or non-woven fibers etc. to form a structure. In such structure the woven or non-woven structure functions as a mechanism for wicking and transporting via capillary action the fluid to the water-absorbent resin particles which bind and retain such fluids. Examples of such structures are diapers, adult incontinence structures, sanitary napkins and the like.



The following examples are included to illustrate the invention, and do not limit the scope of the claims. Unless otherwise stated all parts and percentages are by weight.

#### Example 1

293 g of 99 % pure acrylic acid is partly neutralized with 553 g of a 20 % active aqueous caustic solution in a jacketed glass reactor. To this monomer solution are added 1.76 g of trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA), 1.6 g of polyvinylalcohol and 0.18 g of a 40 % active diethylene triamine pentaacetate solution (Versenex<sup>®</sup> 80 <sup>®</sup>Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company) and the solution is well mixed. This monomer mix is transferred into a reactor which is equipped with mixing devices capable of mixing the polymerizing mass sufficiently and breaking the polymer gel which is obtained by polymerization. The glass reactor and the line to the reactor is flushed into the polymerizing reactor by an additional 160 g of deionized water. The monomer solution is deoxygenated by purging it with nitrogen. Polymerization initiation is achieved by adding successively 5 g of a 10 % aqueous solution of sodium persulfate, 0.98 g of a 15 % aqueous solution of hydrogenperoxide and 4.4 g of a 1 % aqueous ascorbic acid solution. The exothermic polymerization reaction heats the mixture up to approximately 90-100°C. After cooling down to 70°C the gel is held under nitrogen atmosphere at 70°C for one hour.

The aqueous polymer gel is granulated to particles having a size of between approximately 1 and 5 mm with the aid of a meat mincer (disc holes 5 mm) and a part of it is dried in a hot air stream of 160°C for approximately 20 min. The polymer is ground in a knife cutter and sieved. The particle size fraction between 0.595 and 0.297 mm (30-50 mesh) is used for performance and quality analysis. For gel strength measurement the fraction 0.297 to 0.177 mm (50-80 mesh) is used.

The product SAP1 is obtained. Performance and quality of produced polymers prepared are measured by the following methods.

#### Centrifuged Capacity

200 mg of water-absorbent resin particles are placed within a sealable tea bag (63,5 x 76.2 mm), immersed for 30 minutes into a 0.9 % saline solution and then centrifuged for three minutes at 1600 rpm. The weight ratio of saline solution absorbed to water-absorbent resin particles is the absorbency capacity (cc).

#### Absorption Under Load

A nylon screen (50 x 50 mm; 325 mesh) is put on top of perforated metal plate (holes with 5 mm) followed by a filter paper and finally by a stainless steel cylinder, whose both ends are open, of 26 mm inner diameter, 37 mm outer diameter and a height of 50 mm. 120 mg of water-absorbent resin particles are placed into the cylinder and evenly distributed, covered by a non-woven sheet of a diameter of 26 mm and finally pressed down with a teflon piston of 26 mm diameter which carries the weight. The total weight of piston and cylinder is 100 g. The metal plate with the product in the cylinder on top is immersed into the 0.9 % saline solution such, that the nylon screen and the water surface have the same level so that the filter paper and the water-absorbent resin particles are able to absorb water without any static pressure.

A soak time of one hour is applied. The plate is removed from the water reservoir and the excess water in the holes of the plate and in the nylon screen is soaked up by paper tissues. Then the weight is removed from the swollen gel and the gel is weighed. The weight ratio of saline solution absorbed under load to water-absorbent resin particles is the absorption under load (AUL).

#### Extractables

1 g of water-absorbent resin particles and 185 ml of 0.9 % saline solution are placed in an 250 ml jar which is capped and put on a shaker for 16 hours. A part of the extraction solution is filtered. With the aid of a Metrohm Titrprocessor the pH of a defined volume of the filtrate is adjusted to pH 10 by 0.1 n NaOH and finally titrated to pH 2.7 by 0.1 normal hydrochloric acid, to determine the amount of residual monomer which is in the filtrate.

#### Caking in Humid Air

10 g of water-absorbent resin particles (0.595 - 0.297 mm) are put into a 40 ml crystallizing dish and placed onto the ceramic plate of a desiccator. The lower part of the desiccator is filled with water which is in contact with filter papers which covers the inner side of the desiccator to assure maximum humidity of the test atmosphere. The water-absorbent resin particles stay in this environment at room temperature for 24 hours. The extent of agglomeration which may be

formed, particularly on the product surface, is checked with a spatula.

#### Example 2

5 The same procedure as applied in Example 1 is applied to make water-absorbent resin particles (SAP 2) except that 0.64 g of crosslinker (TMPTA) and 4.1 g of a 10 % aqueous solution of sodiumpersulfate are added to the monomer mix.

#### Example 3

10 200 g of minced water-absorbent resin particles gel as obtained in Example 1 is coated by mixing the gel with 350 mg of a 20 % aqueous emulsion of the polyethoxylated sorbitol lanolin derivative, designated G1425, and drying the gel in an hot air stream of 160°C for 20 min. The resin prepared is designated SAP 3.

#### Example 4

15 The same procedure is followed as in Example 3 except that a coating formulation consisting of 350 mg of an 20 % aqueous emulsion of polyethoxylated sorbitol lanolin derivative and 70 mg of glycerol is used. A water absorbent resin designated SAP 4 is obtained.

#### Examples 5 - 7

20 15 g each of the SAP 1, SAP 3 and SAP 4 are heated in an air stream of 200°C for 10 minutes. Water-absorbent resin particle samples designated SAP 5, SAP 6 and SAP 7 are obtained.

#### Examples 8 - 12

30 Water-absorbent resin particle gel as obtained in Example 2 is subjected to the same treatment as the Water-absorbent resin particle gel SAP 1 by the experiments described in the Examples 3 - 7. Water-absorbent resin particle samples designated SAP 8, SAP 9, SAP 10, SAP 11 and SAP 12 are obtained.

#### Example 13

35 30 g of SAP 2 is coated by contacting with a formulation consisting in 112 mg of a 20 % active aqueous emulsion of the surfactant G1425 and 60 mg of glycerol and intimate mixing  
15 g of the coated polymer powder is then subjected to a hot air stream as described in the Examples 5 - 7. The water-absorbent resin particle sample designated SAP 13 is obtained.

#### Example 14

40 299 g of minced water-absorbent resin particle gel as obtained in Example 2 is coated with a formulation consisting in 350 mg of a 20 % active aqueous solution of G1425 and 105 mg of sorbitol and dried as described in Example 3. After grinding and sieving as in Example 1 the polymer is subjected to a hot air stream of 190°C for 14 minutes. The water-absorbent resin particle sample designated SAP 14 is obtained.  
45 The results are compiled in Table I.

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TABLE I

SAP	Coating <sup>1</sup> Surfactant/glycerol		Heat Treatment (°C/min)	Centrifuge Capacity (CC) (g/g)	Absorption under Load (AUL) (g/g)		Per- cent Extrac tables	Ratio AUL Extr.	Caking resist ance <sup>2</sup>
	gel	powder			30 min	5 min			
13	-	-	-	30.07	23.3	10.0	12.8	1.82	4.5
33	1000/0	-	-	31.2	25.0		10.2	2.45	3.5
4	1000/1000	-	-	30.0	25.0		10.2	2.45	3.5
53	-	-	200/10	29.0	27.0		11.3	2.39	4.5
6	1000/0	-	200/10	30.0	25.8		9.4	2.74	3
7	1000/1000	-	200/10	27.3	30.8	20.5	7.9	3.90	1.5
23	-	-	-	40.7	15.0		19.5	0.77	5
83	1000/0	-	-	41.3	13.3		20.2	0.66	3.5
9	1000/1000	-	-	38.6	15.8		17.3	0.91	3.5
103	-	-	200/10	41.0	18.0		19.5	0.92	4.5
11	1000/0	-	200/10	41.5	23.3		20.1	1.16	2.5
12	1000/1000	-	200/10	39.7	24.0		11.3	2.12	1.5
13	-	1000/2000	200/10	39.0	19.7		20.2	0.95	1.5
14	750/1500		190/14	37.8	28.9		13.8	2.0	1.5

1) concentrations in ppm (b.o. dry SAP) 2) 1 = excellent 5 = insufficient

3) Not an example of invention

## Claim

1. Surface crosslinked particles of water absorbent resin comprising a carboxyl containing water-absorbent resin, wherein the carboxyl containing water-absorbent resin is crosslinked at or near the particle surface by a nonionic surfactant which has two or more hydroxy moieties which are capable of reacting with the carboxyl moieties of the water-absorbent resin, and which has an HLB of from 3 to 10, optionally in the presence of a polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant, and wherein the water-absorbent particles have coated and bound on the surface the nonionic surfactant.
2. Particles according to Claim 1, wherein the absorbent resin is a hydrolyzate of a starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymer, a partially neutralized product of a starch-acrylic acid graft copolymer, a saponification product of a vinyl acetate acrylic ester copolymer, a hydrolyzate of an acrylonitrile copolymer, a crosslinked product of a hydrolyzate of an acrylonitrile copolymer, a hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer, a crosslinked product of a hydrolyzate of an acrylamide copolymer, a partially neutralized product of polyacrylic acid, or a crosslinked product of partially neutralized polyacrylic acid.
3. Particles according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the nonionic surfactant is a polyoxyethylene lanolin derivative, or a sorbitan fatty acid ester.
4. Particles according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the polyhydroxy-containing compound is glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerol, polyglycerol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, propane diol butane diol, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, a hydroxy terminated polyoxyethylenepolyoxy-propylene block copolymer, a polyoxethylene sorbitol derivative, a polyoxethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, sorbitol, mannitol, a sugar or a derivative of sugar.
5. Particles according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight of the polyhydroxy compound and from 0.01 to 2.0 parts by weight of the surfactant are employed per 100 parts of the water-absorbent resin.
6. Particles according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the absorbent resin comprises a polymer of an acrylic acid-type monomer in which from 50 to 99% of the carboxyl moieties are neutralized; the polyhydroxy compound is glycerol or sorbitol; and the surfactant is a polyethoxylated sorbitol-lanolin derivative.
7. A process for the preparation of surface crosslinked absorbent resin particles according to any one of Claims 1 to 5 which comprises
  - A. contacting particles of a hydrogel of the water-absorbent resin with a composition comprising a nonionic surfactant having an HLB of from 3 to 10 which has two or more hydroxy moieties which are capable of reacting with the carboxyl moieties of the water absorbent resin, optionally in the presence of polyhydroxy compound other than the said nonionic surfactant, optionally water and optionally a water miscible polar solvent, under conditions such that the nonionic surfactant, and, if present, the polyhydroxy compound, coat the water-absorbent resin particles without substantial penetration into the interior of the absorbent resin particles;
  - B. drying the mixture of the hydrogel of the water-absorbent resin, and composition containing the nonionic surfactant, under conditions such that the water, and optional solvent if present, are substantially removed and the nonionic surfactant and polyhydroxy compound (if present), do not significantly react with the carboxyl moieties of the water absorbent resin;
  - C. optionally, reducing the particle size of the dried coated absorbent resin by mechanical means; and
  - D. heating the coated water-absorbent resin particles under conditions such that the nonionic surfactant and polyhydroxy compound (if present) react with the carboxy moieties of the water-absorbent resin so as to crosslink the surface of the absorbent resin particles.
8. A process according to Claim 7, wherein the composition containing the nonionic surfactant and optionally the polyhydroxy compound comprises

- i) from 0 to 99 parts by weight water;
- ii) from 0 to 99 parts by weight polar organic solvent;
- iii) up to 99 parts by weight of surfactant;
- iv) from 1 to 99 parts by weight of polyhydroxy compound or polyhydroxy surfactant.

9. A process according to Claim 7 or Claim 8, wherein from 50 to 99.98 parts of water absorbent resin hydrogel by weight and from 0.02 to 50 parts by weight of the solution containing the nonionic surfactant and, if present, the polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant are contacted.

10. A process according to any one of Claims 7 to 9 wherein

A) the hydrogel of the water-absorbent resin and the composition comprising the nonionic surfactant and, if present, the polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant are contacted for a time of 0.5 minutes to 10 minutes at a temperature of from 20°C to 150°C;

B) the mixture of the hydrogel of absorbent resin having coated thereon the composition comprising nonionic surfactant and, if present, the polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant is dried at from 100 to 175°C for 10 to 60 minutes;

C) the particle size of the dried coated absorbent resin particles is reduced to less than 2mm;

D) the coated absorbent resin particles are heated to a temperature of from 175 to 210°C for from 5 to 75 minutes such that the nonionic surfactant and, if present, the polyhydroxy compound other than the nonionic surfactant reacts with the carboxyl moieties at or near the surface of the water-absorbent resin particles to crosslink the water-absorbent resin particles at or near the surface.

11. An absorbent structure comprising a woven or non-woven structure of paper, synthetic fibers, or natural fibers and surface crosslinked and surfactant coated water-absorbent resin particles according to one of Claims 1 to 6.

#### Patentansprüche

1. An der Oberfläche vernetzte Teilchen eines wasserabsorbierenden Harzes, das ein carboxylgruppenhaltiges wasserabsorbierendes Harz ist, wobei das carboxylgruppenhaltige wasserabsorbierende Harz an oder in der Nähe der Teilchenoberfläche vernetzt ist durch ein nichtionisches oberflächenaktives Mittel, das zwei oder mehrere Hydroxylgruppen, die mit den Carboxylgruppen des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes reagieren können, und einen HLB-Wert von 3 bis 10 aufweist, gegebenenfalls in Gegenwart einer Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, und wobei die wasserabsorbierenden Teilchen das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel an der Oberfläche beschichtet und gebunden aufweisen.

2. Teilchen nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das wasserabsorbierende Harz ein Hydrolysat eines Stärke-Acrylnitril-Pfropfcopolymeren, ein teilweise neutralisiertes Produkt eines Stärke-Acrylsäure-Pfropfcopolymeren, ein Verseifungsprodukt eines Vinylacetat-Acrylsäureestercopolymeren, ein Hydrolysat eines Acrylnitrilcopolymeren, ein vernetztes Produkt eines Hydrolysats eines Acrylnitrilcopolymeren, ein Hydrolysat eines Acrylamidcopolymeren, ein vernetztes Produkt eines Hydrolysats eines Acrylamidcopolymeren, ein teilweise neutralisiertes Produkt von Polyacrylsäure oder ein vernetztes Produkt von teilweise neutralisierter Polyacrylsäure ist.

3. Teilchen nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel ein Polyoxyethylen-Lanolinderivat oder ein Sorbitanfettsäureester ist.

4. Teilchen nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die mehrere Hydroxylgruppen enthaltende Verbindung Glykol, Diethylenglykol, Triethylenglykol, Polyethylenglykol, Glycerin, Polyglycerin, Propylenglykol, Dipropylenglykol, Tripropylenglykol, Polypropylenglykol, Propandiolbutandiol, Diethanolamin, Triethanolamin, ein Polyoxyethylenpolyoxypropylenblockcopolymer mit endständigen Hydroxylgruppen, ein Polyoxyethylensorbitolderivat, ein Polyoxyethylensorbitanfettsäureester, Trimethylolpropan, Pentaerythrit, Sorbit, Mannit, ein Zucker oder ein Zuckerderivat ist.

5. Teilchen nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß 0,01 bis 10 Gewichtsteile der Polyhydroxyverbindung und 0,01 bis 2,0 Gewichtsteile des oberflächenaktiven Mittels pro 100 Teile wasserabsorbierenden Harz verwendet werden.

6. Teilchen nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das wasserabsorbierende Harz ein Polymer eines Acrylsäuretyp Monomeren ist, in dem 50 bis 99 % der Carboxylgruppen neutralisiert sind, die Polyhydroxyverbindung Glycerin oder Sorbit ist und das oberflächenaktive Mittel ein polyethoxyliertes Sorbitol-Lanolinderivat ist.
7. Verfahren zum Herstellen von an der Oberfläche vernetzten absorbierenden Harzteilen nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 durch
  - (A) Inberührungbringen von Teilchen eines Hydrogels des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes mit einer Zusammensetzung, enthaltend ein nichtionisches oberflächenaktives Mittel, das einen HLB-Wert von 3 bis 10 hat und das zwei oder mehrere Hydroxylgruppen aufweist, die mit den Carboxylgruppen des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes reagieren können, und gegebenenfalls in Gegenwart einer Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, gegebenenfalls Wasser und gegebenenfalls eines mit Wasser mischbaren polaren Lösemittels unter Bedingungen, daß das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und, falls vorhanden, die Polyhydroxyverbindung die Teilchen des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes beschichten, ohne im wesentlichen in das Innere der absorbierenden Harzteile zu penetrieren,
  - (B) Trocknen der Mischung des Hydrogels des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes und der Zusammensetzung, die das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel enthält, unter Bedingungen, so daß das Wasser und gegebenenfalls vorhandenes Lösemittel im wesentlichen entfernt werden und das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und die Polyhydroxyverbindung (falls vorhanden) mit den Carboxylgruppen des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes nicht wesentlich reagieren,
  - (C) gegebenenfalls Verringern der Teilchengröße des getrockneten beschichteten absorbierenden Harzes mittels mechanischer Einrichtungen und
  - (D) Erwärmen der beschichteten wasserabsorbierenden Harzteile unter Bedingungen, daß sich das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und die Polyhydroxyverbindung (falls vorhanden) mit den Carboxylgruppen des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes so umsetzen, um die Oberfläche der absorbierenden Harzteile zu vernetzen.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Zusammensetzung, enthaltend das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und gegebenenfalls die Polyhydroxyverbindung, enthält:
  - i) 0 bis 99 Gewichtsteile Wasser,
  - ii) 0 bis 99 Gewichtsteile polares organisches Lösemittel,
  - iii) bis zu 99 Gewichtsteile oberflächenaktives Mittel,
  - iv) 1 bis 99 Gewichtsteile von Polyhydroxyverbindung oder mehrere Hydroxylgruppen aufweisendem oberflächenaktivem Mittel.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7 oder Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß 50 bis 99,98 Gewichtsteile wasserabsorbierendes Harz-Hydrogel und 0,02 bis 50 Gewichtsteile der Lösung, enthaltend das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel, und, falls vorhanden, die Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, in Berührung gebracht werden.
10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
  - (A) das Hydrogel des wasserabsorbierenden Harzes und die Zusammensetzung, enthaltend das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel, und, falls vorhanden, die Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, für einen Zeitraum von 0,5 Minuten bis 10 Minuten bei einer Temperatur von 20°C bis 150°C in Berührung gebracht werden,
  - (B) die Mischung des Hydrogels des absorbierenden Harzes, das mit der Zusammensetzung beschichtet ist, die das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und, falls vorhanden, die Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, enthält, bei 100 bis 175°C während 10 bis 60 Minuten getrocknet wird,
  - (C) die Teilchengröße der getrockneten beschichteten absorbierenden Harzteile auf weniger als 2 mm verringert wird,
  - (D) die beschichteten absorbierenden Harzteile auf eine Temperatur von 175 bis 210°C während 5 bis 75 Minuten erwärmt werden, so daß das nichtionische oberflächenaktive Mittel und, falls vorhanden, die Polyhydroxyverbindung, die sich von dem nichtionischen oberflächenaktiven Mittel unterscheidet, mit den Carboxylgruppen an oder in der Nähe der Oberfläche der wasserabsorbierenden Harzteile reagieren, um die was-

serabsorbierend n Harzteilen an oder in der Nähe der Oberfläche zu vernetzen.

11. Absorbierendes Gefüge, enthaltend ein gewebtes oder nichtgewebtes Gefüge aus Papier, synthetischen Fasern oder natürlich n Fasern und an der Oberfläche vernetzte und mit einem oberflächenaktiven Mittel beschichtete wasserabsorbierend Harzteilen nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6.

## Revendications

1. Particules réticulées en surface d'une résine absorbant l'eau, qui comprennent une résine absorbant l'eau et contenant des groupes carboxyle, dans lesquelles la résine absorbant l'eau et contenant des groupes carboxyle est réticulée, éventuellement en présence d'un composé polyhydroxylé autre que le tensioactif non-ionique, au niveau ou près de la surface des particules par un tensioactif non-ionique qui présente deux ou plus de deux groupes hydroxy capables de réagir avec les groupes carboxyle de la résine absorbant l'eau, et qui présente un HLB de 3 à 10, et dans lesquelles les particules absorbant l'eau ont été revêtues et liées à la surface du tensioactif non-ionique.
2. Particules conformes à la revendication 1, dans lesquelles la résine absorbante est un hydrolysat d'un copolymère de greffage amidon/acrylonitrile, un produit partiellement neutralisé d'un copolymère de greffage amidon/acide acrylique, un produit de saponification d'un copolymère acétate de vinyle/acrylate, un hydrolysat d'un copolymère d'acrylonitrile, un produit réticulé d'un hydrolysat d'un copolymère d'acrylonitrile, un hydrolysat d'un copolymère d'acrylamide, un produit réticulé d'un hydrolysat d'un copolymère d'acrylamide, un produit partiellement neutralisé de poly(acide acrylique) ou un produit réticulé de poly(acide acrylique) partiellement neutralisé.
3. Particules conformes à la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lesquelles le tensioactif non-ionique est un dérivé de poly(oxyéthylène) et de lanoline ou un ester d'acide gras et de sorbitane.
4. Particules conformes à l'une quelconque des précédentes revendications, dans lesquelles le composé polyhydroxylé est le glycol, le diéthylèneglycol, le triéthylèneglycol, le poly(éthylèneglycol) le glycérol, le polyglycérol, le propylèneglycol, le dipropylèneglycol, le tripropylèneglycol, le poly(propylèneglycol), le propanediol, le butanediol, la diéthanolamine, la triéthanolamine, un copolymère à blocs oxyéthylène/oxypropylène à terminaisons hydroxy, un dérivé de polyoxyéthylène et de sorbitol, un ester d'acide gras de sorbitane polyéthoxylé, le triméthylolpropane, le pentaérythritol, le sorbitol, le mannitol, un sucre ou un dérivé de sucre.
5. Particules conformes à l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lesquelles on utilise de 0,01 à 10 parties en poids de composé polyhydroxylé et de 0,01 à 2,0 parties en poids de tensioactif pour 100 parties de résine absorbant l'eau.
6. Particules conformes à l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquelles la résine absorbante comprend un polymère d'un monomère de type acide acrylique dans lequel de 50 à 99 % des groupes carboxyle sont neutralisés ; le composé polyhydroxylé est le glycérol ou le sorbitol ; et le tensioactif est un dérivé polyéthoxylé de sorbitol et de lanoline.
7. Procédé pour préparer des particules de résine absorbante réticulées en surface conformes à l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, qui comprend :
  - A. la mise en contact de particules d'un hydrogel de résine absorbant l'eau avec une composition comprenant un tensioactif non-ionique qui présente un HLB de 3 à 10, deux ou plus de deux groupes hydroxy capables de réagir avec les groupes carboxyle de la résine absorbant l'eau, éventuellement en présence d'un composé polyhydroxylé autre que ledit tensioactif non-ionique, éventuellement d'eau et éventuellement d'un solvant polaire miscible dans l'eau, dans des conditions telles que le tensioactif non-ionique, et s'il est présent, le composé polyhydroxylé, recouvrent les particules de résine absorbant l'eau sans pénétration importante à l'intérieur des particules de résine absorbante ;
  - B. le séchage du mélange de l'hydrogel de la résine absorbant l'eau, et de la composition contenant le tensioactif non-ionique, dans des conditions telles que l'eau et le solvant éventuel, s'ils sont présents, soient pratiquement éliminés et, le tensioactif non-ionique et le composé polyhydroxylé (s'il est présent) ne réagissent pas d'une manière significative avec les groupes carboxyle de la résine absorbant l'eau ;
  - C. éventuellement, la réduction de la taille des particules de la résine absorbante revêtue et séchée par des

moyens mécaniques ; et

D. le chauffage des particules de résine absorbant l'eau revêtue, dans des conditions telles que le tensioactif non-ionique et le composé polyhydroxylé (s'il est présent) réagissent avec les groupes carboxyle de la résine absorbant l'eau de manière à faire réticuler la surface des particules de résine absorbante.

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8. Procédé conforme à la revendication 7, dans lequel la composition contenant le tensioactif non-ionique et éventuellement le composé polyhydroxylé, comprend

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- i) de 0 à 99 parties en poids d'eau ;
- ii) de 0 à 99 parties en poids de solvant organique polaire ;
- iii) jusqu'à 99 parties en poids de tensioactif ;
- iv) de 1 à 99 parties en poids de composé polyhydroxylé ou de tensioactif polyhydroxylé.

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9. Procédé conforme à la revendication 7 ou 8, dans lequel on met 50 à 99,99 parties en poids de l'hydrogel de la résine absorbant l'eau en contact avec 0,02 à 50 parties en poids de la solution contenant le tensioactif non-ionique et, s'il est présent, le composé polyhydroxylé autre que le tensioactif non-ionique.

10. Procédé conforme à l'une quelconque des revendications 7 à 9, dans lequel :

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A) on met l'hydrogel de la résine absorbant l'eau en contact avec la composition comprenant le tensioactif non-ionique et, s'il est présent, le composé polyhydroxylé autre que le tensioactif non-ionique, pendant un laps de temps de 0,5 minute à 10 minutes à une température de 20° C à 150° C ;

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B) on fait sécher le mélange de l'hydrogel de résine absorbant l'eau présentant dessus un revêtement de composition comprenant le tensioactif non-ionique et, s'il est présent, le composé polyhydroxylé autre que le tensioactif non-ionique, à une température de 100° C à 175° C pendant 10 à 60 minutes ;

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C) on réduit la taille des particules de résine absorbante revêtues et séchées jusqu'à moins de 2 mm ;

D) on chauffe les particules de résine absorbante revêtues à une température de 175 à 210° C pendant un laps de temps de 5 à 75 minutes, de sorte que le tensioactif non-ionique et, s'il est présent, le composé polyhydroxylé autre que le tensioactif non-ionique, réagissent avec les groupes carboxyle au niveau, ou près de la surface des particules de résine absorbant l'eau pour faire réticuler les particules de résine absorbant l'eau au niveau, ou près de la surface.

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11. Structure absorbante comprenant une structure, de type non-tissée ou tissée, de papier, fibres synthétiques ou fibres naturelles, des particules de résine absorbant l'eau revêtues d'un tensioactif et réticulées en surface conformes à l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6.

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